THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1775. THE NUMBER 470.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3 *s.* the first Week and 2 *s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG, COMMITTEE-CHAMBER, SATURDAY *the* 29*th of* APRIL, 1775.

A council of one hundred and two members, delegates of the provincial convention, officers and special deputies of fourteen companies of light horse, consisting of upwards of six hundred well armed and disciplined men, friends of constitutional liberty and America, now rendezvoused here in consequence of an alarm occasioned by the powder being removed from the country magazine in the city of Williamsburg, in the night of Thursday the 21st instant, and deposited on board an armed schooner by order of his excellency the *governor*.

The council having before them the several matters of intelligence respecting this transaction, and particularly a letter from the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, speaker of the late house of burgesses of Virginia, received here last night by an express dispatched to Williamsburg for the purpose of gaining intelligence, informing that the gentlemen of the city of Williamsburg and neighbourhood have had full assurances from his excellency that this affair shall be accommodated, and advising that the gentlemen assembled here should proceed no further at this time, this council came to the following determination, and offer the same as their advice to those public spirited gentlemen, friends to BRITISH LIBERTY and AMERICA, who have honoured them by this appointment.

Highly condemning the conduct of the governor, on this occasion, as impolitic, and justly alarming to the good people of this colony, tending to destroy all confidence in government, and to widen the unhappy breach between Great Britain and her colonies, ill timed and totally unnecessary, consider this instance as a full proof that no opinion which may be formed of the good intentions of a governor in private life can afford security to our injured and oppressed country, but that obedience to arbitrary, ministerial mandate, and the most oppressive and tyrannical system of government, must be the fatal line of conduct to all his majesty's present *servants in America*; at the same time justly dreading the horrors of a civil war, influenced by motives of the strongest affection to our fellow subjects of Great Britain, most ardently wishing to heal our mutual wounds, and therefore preferring peaceable measures whilst the least hope of reconciliation remains, do advise, that the several companies now rendezvoused here do return to their respective homes. But considering the just rights and liberty of America to be greatly endangered by the violent and hostile proceedings of an arbitrary ministry, and being firmly resolved to resist such attempts at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, we do now pledge ourselves to each other to be in readiness, at a moment's warning, to re-assemble, and, by force of arms, to defend the laws, the liberty, and rights of this, or any other colony, from unjust and wicked invasion.

Ordered, that expresses be dispatched to the troops assembled at the Bowling Green, and also to the companies from Frederick, Berkeley, Dunmore, and such other counties as are now on their march, to return them thanks for their chearful offers of service, and to acquaint them with the determination now taken.

GOD SAVE THE LIBERTIES OF AMERICA.

The foregoing determination of council having been read at the head of each company, was cordially and unanimously approved.

NEW YORK, *April* 20.

To the KING'S *most excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the colony of* NEW YORK.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the general assembly of the colony of New York, beg leave most humbly to approach your majesty.

Inviolably attached to your person and government, to which we are bound by the strongest ties of duty and affection, and in the fullest assurance that your paternal care is extended over ALL YOUR PEOPLE, as well the inhabitants of the new world, as those who flourish and are happy under your more immediate influence in the old, we are emboldened to throw ourselves at your majesty's feet, humble petitioners, in behalf of the loyal colony which we represent.

Vouchsafe, then, most gracious sovereign, to attend to the prayer of your faithful subjects, and while we are pleading our own cause, and the cause of liberty and humanity, deign to consider us as advocates for our sister colonies also.

The present unhappy and unnatural disputes between the parent state and your majesty's American dominions give us the deepest and most unfeigned concern. We lament it as one of the greatest misfortunes, that the happy and peaceful harmony, which has hitherto subsisted between us, should now by any means be interrupted; and it is the earnest and first wish of our hearts that it may be speedily restored, and placed upon so permanent a basis, as that neither time or accident may be ever able to disturb it.

We acknowledge, with the warmest gratitude, the favour and protection of our mother country, which flowing from policy, dictated by wisdom and humanity, hath enabled us to become so important a part of the British empire; and we beseech your majesty to believe us, when we assure you that we still retain the duty and affection of children, that we love and reverence our venerable parent, and that no calamity would be so truly afflicting to us as a separation from her. We acknowledge there are appearances which may be construed to our disadvantage, and that several of the measures pursued by the colonies are by no means justifiable; yet, while we disapprove and condemn them, we entreat you, as the indulgent father of your people, to view them in the most favourable light, and to consider them as the honest, though disorderly, struggles of liberty, not the licentious efforts of independence.

Your majesty's American subjects have hitherto been in a state of infancy, and, till lately, have submitted implicitly, and without repining, to the authority of the parent state: They have now reached the period of maturity, and think themselves entitled to their birth-right, an equal participation of freedom with their fellow subjects in Britain. It is with this view we now address your majesty. We mean not to become independent of the British parliament; on the contrary, we chearfully acknowledge our subordination to it as the grand legislature of the empire; we wish only to enjoy the rights of Englishmen, and to have that share of liberty, and those privileges secured to us, which we are entitled to, upon the principles of our FREE AND HAPPY CONSTITUTION. Permit us, therefore, most gracious sovereign to lay our grievances before you, which we now do with the greatest humility, and in the fullest assurance that your royal justice and clemency will be exerted in our behalf.

Your majesty's subjects in this colony think it essential to freedom, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes should be imposed on them without THEIR CONSENT given personally, or by their representatives. This right we do not at present enjoy, inasmuch as the British parliament (in which we have no representation) have claimed and exercised a right of making laws, binding upon us in all cases whatsoever. This claim, and this exercise of unlimited power by the parliament, we esteem a grievance of the most dangerous nature, and directly tending to the subversion of our constitutional liberties. We are willing, to the utmost of our abilities, to contribute our proportion to the support of government; but we would do it in a constitutional manner, by the interposition of the colony legislature.

We likewise beg leave to declare to your majesty, that we consider the acts of parliament raising a revenue in America, but more especially those to provide for the support of civil government, and the administration of justice in the colonies, and extending the courts of admiralty beyond their ancient limits, giving them a concurrent jurisdiction, in causes heretofore cognizable only in the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American subjects of a trial by jury, as grievous and destructive of our rights and privileges.

That the act of parliament authorising the apprehension of persons resident in the colonies, on suspicion of certain offences, and sending them out of the same to be tried, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of your majesty's American subjects, as it deprives them of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, which in all cases is the grand security and birthright of Englishmen.

That we humbly conceive the act requiring the legislature of this colony to provide for the services therein mentioned, and the other for suspending the legislative power thereof, till such requisition should be complied with, were unconstitutional, and tended to destroy that confidence which we had always reposed in the mother country.

That the imposition of duties upon articles of commerce imported from Great Britain is oppressive and impolitic, as it gives the greatest encouragement to illicit trade, and operates as a prohibition on our commerce with the mother country, which for the mutual advantage of both, we conceive, ought to be free and unrestrained.

That the act passed in the 14th year of your majesty's reign, imposing duties upon certain articles imported into the province of Quebec (the limits whereof by an act of the same year are to extended as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of the Ohio river) and restricting the importation of those duties articles to the port of Saint John, on the river Saint, is injurious to this colony, as it almost entirely destroys our important Indian trade; that port being so very remote from this and the other colonies, that the conveyance of goods thither, for the prosecution of that traffic, must unavoidably be attended with so enormous an expence as well nigh amounts to a total prohibition; the unmerited discrimination made by the first above mentioned act in favour of the sugar colonies, by subjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on particular articles, is so detrimental to the interest of this colony, that we cannot avoid complaining of it to your majesty as a grievance.

We likewise think the act prohibiting the legislature of this colony from passing any law for the emission of paper currency to be a legal tender therein, is disadvantageous to the growth and commerce thereof; an abridgment of your majesty's prerogative (in the preservation of which we are deeply interested) and a violation of our legislative rights, and may hereafter disable your majesty's subjects, upon proper requisition, and upon certain emergencies, from granting such aids as may be necessary for the general safety of the empire.

The act for the regulation of the government of Quebec, we must beg leave to mention also to your majesty, as the extension of that province and the indulgence granted by it to Roman catholics, have given great uneasiness to the minds of many of your majesty's American subjects.

The late act for shutting up the port of Boston, and altering the charter of the Massachusetts Bay, we presume not to mention to your majesty, without first assuring you that we, in many instances, disapprove of the conduct of that province, and beseeching your gracious interposition in their favour; we cannot, however, help observing that those acts establish a dangerous precedent, by inflicting punishment without formality of a trial.

With the highest satisfaction, most gracious sovereign, we reflect on your royal declaration from the throne at your happy accession, that it was essential to the impartial administration of justice, and one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of your subjects, that your judges should hold their commissions *during good behaviour*; permit us then to say that you will be graciously pleased to remove the distinction between your subjects in England and those in America, by commissioning your judges here to hold their offices on the same tenure; in which case, we beg leave to assure your majesty that we shall ready to give such adequate and permanent salaries as will render them independent of the people.

We have now, most gracious sovereign, stated our grievances to your majesty; we have done it, we trust, with all the respect due to the best of kings, and with that decent freedom becoming the representatives of a faithful, ancient, and loyal colony, and we have not the least doubt but that, by your merciful mediation and interposition, we shall obtain the desired redress, and have such a system of government confirmed to us by your majesty, and your two houses of parliament, as will sufficiently ascertain and limit the authority claimed by the British legislature over this colony, and secure to us those just and invaluable rights and privileges which all your majesty's subjects are entitled to. This, most gracious sovereign, is the sum of our wishes, and the end of our desires; and we beg leave to assure your majesty that we are convinced this will be the only effectual method of quieting the minds of your majesty's faithful American subjects, and of restoring that harmony and cordial union between the mother country and us, which is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of both. We beseech your majesty to believe that our earnest prayer to Heaven is, that your majesty may continue long the happy and beloved monarch of a brave, a free, a virtuous and united people, and that your children after you may continue to fill the British throne to the latest generations.

By order of the general assembly.

JOHN CRUGER, speaker.

Assembly Chamber, city of New York, March 25, 1775.

To the right honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL *and* TEMPORAL *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *in parliament assembled.*

The MEMORIAL of his majesty's faithful subjects the REPRESENTATIVES of the colony of NEW YORK, in general assembly convened.

May it please your lordships.

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the representatives of the colony of New York, in general assembly convened, are conscious when we address your lordships that we are applying to a body who have ever been distinguished for the firmest attachment to the principles of liberty, and that happiest result of them, the British constitution.

We acknowledge ourselves, and the people we represent, strictly bound by the ties of faith and allegiance to our most gracious sovereign, that we justly owe the same faith and allegiance to and pay to him from his subjects in Great Britain, that we regard him with the utmost veneration, and that we shall ever be ready to contribute to his service, and to support the dignity of his crown and government.

We esteem ourselves happy in our connection with the parent state, whose true interests are inseparably united with our own, and yet are fully sensible that none but the enemies of both countries could ever wish to disjoin them.

Impressed with these sentiments, we consider ourselves as parts of one great empire, in which it is necessary there should be some supreme regulating power. But though we acknowledge the existence of such power, yet we conceive it by no means comprehends a right of binding us in all cases whatsoever, because a power so unbounded an extent would totally deprive us of freedom, and reduce us to a state of the most abject servitude.

The colonies, as your lordships know, were not in contemplation when the forms of the British constitution were established; it followed therefore from its principles, when colonization took place, that the colonists carried with them all the rights they were entitled to in the country from which they emigrated; but as from their local circumstances they were precluded from sharing in the representation in that legislature in which they had been *represented*, they of right claimed and enjoyed a legislature of their own, always acknowledging the king, or his representative, as one branch thereof. This right they have pointedly, repeatedly, and seriously asserted, as what only could afford them that security which their fellow subjects in Great Britain enjoy, under a constitution at once the envy and admiration of surrounding nations, because no money can be raised upon the subject in Great Britain, nor any law made that is binding on him, without the concurrence of those who have been elected by the people to represent them; *for* what *security* can the colonists expect if their lives and properties are at the absolute disposal of others, and that power, which, when restrained within just bounds, would disperse light and heat to the whole empire, may be employed like a devouring flame, to consume and destroy them?

Your lordships will excuse, nay, we doubt not, will commend us for speaking at this important juncture with the freedom becoming the representatives of a free people, when addressing ourselves to this most illustrious body.

We therefore beg leave, on this occasion, to declare that we conceive the people of the colonies entitled to equal rights and privileges with their fellow subjects in Great Britain; that upon these principles it is a grievance of a most alarming nature that the parliament of Great Britain should claim a right to enact laws binding the colonists in all cases whatsoever.

Incompatible as this claim is with the very idea of freedom, your lordships cannot wonder that the colonies should express an invincible repugnance to it. Absolute and uncontrolable power in any man, or body of men, necessarily implies absolute slavery in those who are subject to it, even should such a power not be carried into execution; yet let it be remembered, that the liberties of an Englishman are his rights, and that freedom consists not in a mere exemption from oppression, but in a right to such exemption, founded on law and principles of the constitution.

But your lordships cannot be ignorant that this claim has been exercised in such a manner as to give the colonists the utmost uneasiness, and the most unexceptionable grounds of complaint.

Duties for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America have been imposed upon several articles imported directly from Great Britain or the British colonies, and on foreign wines; an article which does not in the least interfere with the products of Great Britain or any of its colonies.

The jurisdiction of the admiralty courts has been extended beyond its ancient limits, the judges of those courts invested with new and unconstitutional powers, the subjects in America, in many cases, divested of that invaluable privilege a trial by jury, and a discrimination highly injurious held up between us and our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

Acts have been passed for the purpose of suspending the legislature of this colony from the exercise of its constitutional powers till it should comply with requisitions which it had before judged improper, and laying an unreasonable restraint upon us, with respect to the emission of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the colony. Officers employed in the administration of justice have been rendered independent of the people, with respect both to their salaries and the tenure of their commissions, whereby they are freed from those checks to which, as servants of the public, they ought to be subject, although the representatives of the people have ever been ready, and now declare their willingness to make suitable provision for their support. New and unconstitutional acts have been passed, and constructions made of an old one, by which the American subject is directed to be tried for offences, either real or supposed, not in the place where the fact was committed, where his witnesses reside, and their characters are known, but in a strange country, where his witnesses may not attend, and where their credibility cannot be ascertained.

We are extremely unhappy that occasion has been given us to add to the catalogue of our grievances, the laws enacted in the last session of the late parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, for altering the government of the Massachusetts Bay, and for the impartial administration of justice in certain cases in that province.

Although it is not our intention to enter into a justification of the measures which occasioned those acts, or to intimate an approbation of the mode pursued for redressing the grievances of which they have been productive, yet we cannot help viewing them as forming precedents of so dangerous a nature, as must render the privileges, the property, and even the lives of all his majesty's American subjects precarious and insecure.

By other acts of the same session, the bounds of the province of Quebec are considerably extended, the Roman catholic religion may be continued to be established throughout that province, and such regulations are enacted respecting its trade, as not only hold up a discrimination between the continental and other colonies, injurious to the former, but in the establishment of the port of entry, cannot fail totally to deprive this colony of an extensive and important commerce, which it formerly carried on with the native Indian inhabitants of that vast tract of country now included within the bounds of that government.

These are the principal grievances under which our constituents at present labour; but though we conceive it our duty thus fully to lay them before your lordships, we beg leave to assure you that we shall always chearfully submit to the constitutional exercise of the supreme regulating power, lodged in the king, lords, and commons of Great Britain, and to all acts calculated for the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof.

We conceive this power includes a right to lay duties upon all articles imported directly into the colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with products or manufactures of Great Britain, or any other part of his majesty's dominions; but that it is essential to freedom, and the undoubted rights of our constituents that no taxes be imposed on them, but with their consent, given personally, or by their lawful representatives.

Whilst therefore we entertain such dispositions of obedience to the lawful powers of government, of allegiance to our most gracious sovereign, and attachment to the parent country; we humbly hope that your lordships will aid and concur, in redressing our grievances, removing all causes of distraction with Great Britain, and establishing our rights and privileges upon a solid and lasting foundation.

And your memorialists shall ever pray.

By order of the general assembly.

JOHN CRUGER, speaker.

Assembly Chamber, city of New-York, March 25, 1775.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER *of February 14.*

TO THE PEOPLE.

IN Europe arbitrary government is taking large strides towards universality. Poland has been parted among three tyrants; Sweden has resigned her rights to her own monarch, and the day probably is not far distant when England will make a similar submission; at least if there be virtue with you adequate to the prevention of so dishonouring an event, it lies at present concealed like a spark in embers, under an enormous mass of vice and folly, venality and luxury.

From even the name of arbitrary power an Englishman, an unbribed, unpensioned, unpensioned Englishman, starts with inherent horror; but, under a different appellation, he may perhaps be reconciled to the reality; yet denominations change not qualities; poison may be called medicine, but it will not therefore become harmless; a serpent may be called an angel, but it cannot therefore be handled with safety.

"The constitution of England, you may say, is her peculiar boast, and the impregnable bulwark of her freedom; the fear of the introduction of arbitrary power must therefore be the fear of an imaginary evil. The caprice of will can effect nothing where all must be effected by law." Our constitution indeed intends that laws should be made by ourselves; but if a king can procure unbounded influence over our delegates, the constitutional intention is counteracted, law is made by the king, and the command of one is imposed on all, through the voice of our own unfaithful servants. In this case, the form of legality becomes a farce to amuse the ignorant and unthinking, and the safety of the subject depends only on the disposition of the sovereign. If he is a bad man, he may murder, plunder, and enslave, without control; for who is there to resist his will?

Every man of common understanding must know that there is not always a constitutional accordance between the sentiments of the rulers and those of the ruled. It may now be the contentaneous will of the sovereign, of the majority of the patricians, and the majority of the representatives of the plebeians, but it surely is not the will of the majority of the community, for a mere punctilio of pride, a mere obstinate adherence to an ideal right of establishing an unprofitable taxation, to shed the innocent blood of our American brethren. There may not indeed be virtue remaining among you sufficient to resist; but there must surely be virtue remaining among you sufficient to disapprove the indulgence of such imaginary principles. In this state may, the hearts of a few individuals are not totally devoid of the spirit of their noble ancestors, and such are determined that the venal orators of despotism shall not preach their soporific documents of acquiescence in oppression, nor the venal choristers of power sing their expiatory requiems at the funeral of DEPARTED LIBERTY, without interruption.

Some of the ministerialists have told you, "that while the Americans are subject to the same government as yourselves, they cannot sustain injury, and therefore can have no right to complain." But that you are enslaved is no reason that they should be enslaved also. England has called the colonies her children: A good parent, who was not so happy as he could wish, would not endeavour to prevent his child from being happier. If your system of politics was *ab ovo* grossly erroneous, or has suffered flagrant perversion, shall you, with a mean envy, deny a people, who have a higher sense of freedom, the advantage of a system more perfect?

Were it not a subject too important for pleasantry, it must excite a smile to hear the known defects of your constitution produced in argument to establish a pretended indefeasible authority over America. That four fifths of the choice of the representation of several millions of Englishmen should be vested in a few thousands, inhabitants of paltry boroughs, who sell their birthright to the best bidder, be he extraction from the dunghill, his manners from the bear-garden, his morals from the brothel, and his understanding of the meanest cast, is an absurdity; but that the choice of the representation of several millions of Americans should be entrusted with such electors, and devolve on such objects, is certainly the absurdity of absurdities. In the case of England, the borough chosen member is supposed to have residence and property in the nation, and of course is supposed to be affected by whatever he enacts to affect others; but in the case of America the borough chosen member has there neither residence nor property. He sits at Westminster to frame laws and impose taxes for persons whom he has never seen, with whom he has no connection, and whom he may tax, *ad infinitum*, without sympathy, and therefore without reluctance.

It has been said, "that local election denotes no intention of local representation; that the person elected is not the senator of his country or his borough, but of the whole community, not the delegate only of the freeholder who elects him, but of the copyholder and the money owner, who have no share in his election."

The right of local election was doubtless first granted under the idea of a favour; but if the grant had no prospect to preservation of particular immunities, or obtainment of particular advantages, wherein consisted its value? The case of the copyholder and the money owner could not come under consideration, at a time when the former was a villain, without liberty and without property, and the latter was almost a non-existence. Your plan of representation, as a plan constructed for an age most diametrically circumstanced to your own, evidently needs a reformation, and that in favour of real, not imaginary delegation. The power of election should be as much as possible equally distributed, the weight of influence as much as possible suspended, and the inlets of corruption as much as possible obstructed. The doctrine of actual representation is rational, and preservative of liberty; the doctrine of virtual representation is irrational, introductive of tyranny, and fraught with consequences, some of which its present promulgators would be the very first to deprecate. If five hundred men, chosen in England and Scotland, have a right to the legislation of America, by parity of reason, fifty men, chosen in London, have a right to the legislation of Great Britain.

The advocates for virtual representation pretend, "that if senators were considered as tenacious guardians of the separate interests of their respective electors, the interest of one place being often opponent to the interest of another, the senate would become a scene of anarchy, and therefore, say they, the whole must be supposed to speak by the voice of the majority. But the right of local election can confer no possible benefit on the electors, except the supposed one of sending advocates to plead their cause on particular occasions, and to endeavour to obtain, by conviction of the propriety of the plea, the voice of the majority in their favour. If this supposed benefit be allowed to a petty town, surely ought to be allowed to populous provinces, though it must be own, that in a corrupt or predetermined senate it would be of little utility.

The sons of the American oppose attack them on the ground of debts. "We have expended our millions in their service; therefore we have a right to vote and to tax them." But he buys assistance dear who buys it at the price of liberty. We have expended our millions for the defence of Hanover, but his majesty would scarcely consent that Hanover should, for that reason, be ruled and taxed by the fox hunters and gamblers of St. Stephen's Chapel.

"The Americans, it seems, attack the Bostonians, have not only to thank us for past protection, but for present kindness, in altering their charters, improving their political constitution, and judiciary power." The parliament has transferred the power of electing their council to the sovereign from the assembly, and instead of perennial grand juries and annual petty juries, has enacted that they shall have juries occasionally chosen. The former was done, as one of the advocates of administration fairly confesses, with an intention "to form an immediate body between the governor and the representatives of the people, similar to the house of lords in England, and to establish, by that means, a balance against the democratical spirit which was gaining ground so fast, and likely, if not checked, to change the form of government into its own nature. The house of assembly, he says, were before not only a part of the legislative, but of the executive power. The governor, in many instances, could not act in his executive capacity without consent of the council, who being dependent on the house of assembly for their seats, must be supposed to act according to their dictates." Yet with the genuine effrontery of a courtier, this man adds, "that the people are now less free than formerly I utterly deny."

England has indeed greatly obliged Boston in permitting her to share her own inestimable blessing, *a king created aristocracy*; and there can be no doubt but she wishes to oblige her yet farther, by permitting her to share her other inestimable blessings, *a king elected democracy*. That the executive and legislative power should exist in the same person may sometimes be wrong, but that freedom will remain an inviolate where two parts of the constitution are creatures of the crown, as where two parts of the constitution are creatures of the people, is a novel, though fashionable doctrine, which those who are at all acquainted with the transactions of past times will scarcely admit to be orthodox. The gentlemen who preach it might indeed as well speak out, and tell you, in plain terms, "that the plebeians ought to have no real interest in the state, but that absolute regal, or regal and aristocratical government, is, of all governments, the most eligible."

The so highly applauded alteration in the matter of juries in America may, to some, wear the appearance of a real benefit, but to others it is obvious that self-interest is latent under the mask of benevolence, and that the aspic of destruction is lurking among the flowers of pretended courtesy. It requires little penetration to discover that when grand juries were perennial, and petty juries annual, a packed or partial jury, to serve private court purposes, could not easily be procured, but now, that both are made occasional, such a jury can be procured at pleasure, or, in other words, that the act was provided in an english to dissolve from the post of public service the known guardians of the liberties of their country. In short, whatever specious pretences of actual or intentional advantage have been made, in vindication of the late parliamentary proceedings respecting America, the covering is of too thin a texture not to be seen through; those proceedings must, by every man of common sense, be allowed to be nothing more than a set of court expedients, cunningly devised, to gratify the lust of artificial power in a triumph over the natural rights of humanity.

But neither America nor England, we are informed, can be injured by any act which has received the sanction of a parliamentary majority. "If the ministry (says a court sycophant) never attempted to tax the Americans by their own authority, and without that of parliament, there is no more danger from these than from the taxes we pay in this country being applied to enslave us; nor can the crown be ever rendered independent of parliament by temporary supplies, either in America or Great Britain, which it is always in their power to refuse."

The breath of honest indignation shall here disperse the mist of sophistry which the sordid fog of venality has exhaled to render illegible the glorious character of truth. From its parliament alone is England in danger. The learned MONTESQUIEU [whose political sentiments this writer has liberally quoted, and applied as the Devil is said to apply scripture) was too sagacious not to perceive the rock on which the vessel of English liberty was doomed to shipwreck: If ever England is ruined, he says, she must be ruined by her parliament. The crown, indeed, does not wish to be rendered absolute, or independent of parliament, but to rule in parliament by a prostituted majority, such as the abominable avarice of those wretched parricides, the electors of its rotten boroughs, always enable it to procure, a majority that will not scruple to grant any taxes which a ministry may think proper to impose, nor scruple to apply them, when granted, to the most infamous and inhuman purposes, even such as BUTCHERING your honest, independent brethren, of America.

My beloved countrymen, the genius of liberty has extended her warning voice over the Atlantic, to awaken you to virtue and to glory. You have among you traitors, betrayers of their country, who, for the wages of iniquity, are exerting their utmost efforts to lull you again into a pleasing, but inevitably fatal dream, of security. You may imbibe their opiates with eagerness, and wilfully close your eyes against the prospect of destruction. But know that you are pushing with unexampled rapidity to the brink of that gulph into which all great empires have precipitated, and left no one memorial of their greatness but a name.

- - - - - - "Before you gapes
"The unfathomable gulph where Ashur lies,
"O'erwhelm'd, forgotten, and high boasting Cham,
"And Elam's haughty pomp, and beauteous Greece,
"And the great queen of earth, imperial Rome."

JUNIUS.

MR. PINKNEY,

HE must die! he must die! Lectum must die! Ah! must he indeed? And so must Mr. B. B. *pallida mors æque pulsat pede.* Fortunate would it have been for him to have died before he gave birth to his *darling child*, for that has slain his better half, his reputation as a writer and a critic. He certainly, Mr. Pinkney, as the midwives say, had a very good time of it; he could not have suffered many violent throes in his travail, for he was delivered of a mere brat: Pity it had not been an abortive. Fie, Lectum, fie, what is it to thee? When as ugly as it is, the *fond* parent is very much enamoured with it, and intends to have a grand entertainment at its christening. It may be so; it is natural enough; though I fear he will be much puzzled to procure godfathers to answer for it. A few of its deformities, I hope, Mr. Pinkney, you will suffer me to delineate. I shall begin, sir, with its most eminent part, its head.

- - - - - "And who can forbear,"
Friend, or no friend, "relating it to stare?"

There is so close an union, says Lectum Iri, between the mind and the body, that the one cannot be affected without the other participating of that affection, ergo, says Mr. B. B. emotions must be purely muscular. Excellent logic indeed! Wonderfully well done! Engage this great logician, Henley, to supply your place; he has discovered what was never discovered before; he has exceeded even his great friend Aristo; he can prove, beyond all contradiction, that the moon is made of green cheese. Where was your dictionary, Mr. B. B? Why did you not consult it? You would have found, that to participate is to share or partake of; so that, when the mind is affected, the body does not divest it of its natural properties, but partakes, or, if you please, sympathizes with it. How then emotions can be purely muscular no one but yourself can find out. Doctor Swift says, "Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether from the head or the heart, or the animal spirits in general, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts." And I have read of the emotion of the passions; Dryden, in particular, mentions it.

The whole of Kames's works I have not. His essays on the principle of morality I am not in possession of, and his treatise on liberty and necessity seems to confirm my opinion. He thinks it impossible to move or act contrary to the last determination of the mind; for by its last determination, says he, we are moved to action; we laugh, we talk, we write, we scribble, *cum multis aliis.* This is lord Kames's opinion, though I hope Mr. B. B. will not accord with him in sentiment. B. B. seems to have such a rivited aversion to giving the sense of any one sentence of Lectum's, that where a single word only has the misfortune of lying at his mercy, he puts it to the torture for mere cruelty's sake.

He talks, Mr. Pinkney, of a counterpane: Ha! ha! ha! I remember to have been at the sale of a worthy old gentleman's estate, where, among a multitude of other things, there were several very beautiful counterpanes to dispose of. Mr. B. B. was present, and, whether from the beauty of the counterpanes, or what other cause I know not, this gentleman's mind was in such an emotion, that it so much affected the muscles of his body as to render him incapable of keeping any part of him motionless for one moment; though I will readily admit, Mr. Pinkney, his feelings had a "deeper origin than the muscles;" for as there were many beautiful young ladies present, they must have proceeded from what the doctors call a palpitation of the heart.

How very severe is he on this line, *those rocks and oaks which such emotion felt*, for an explanation of which he refers me to the subsequent line, which, he says, I may find in Johnson's dictionary. I have it not; though I think the line is, *were fair maidens whom Orpheus taught to move.* Now, sir, as Mr. B. B. can prove, logically prove, that rocks and oaks may be fair maidens *secundum mentem* only, I make no doubt but he can *vice versa* prove that fair maidens may be rocks and oaks *secundum eo* to. Ay, ay, and so he can; for I remember a young lady who had the hardness and cruelty of heart to refuse the supplications of this very Mr. B. B.

He talks again, Mr. Pinkney, of his barber: Now, sir, this same tonsor will shortly convince your readers that Lectum's observation is a just one. He is determined to lay his and B. B's head together; he is determined, sir, to be at *loggerheads* with him, and believe me there will be rare fun. Butt him, tonsor, butt him. No, no, if you do, you will be most assuredly beaten; for this self same B. B. would, by the appearance of his head, *O Lepidum Caput*, make an excellent battering ram; though he may, for aught I know, compassionate thee, as he is the godson of the benign Joseph Kidd, from whom you know he has sucked the "milk of human kindness."

What! another dowse of the chaps! 'Slife! Who are all those drawn up in battle array? A thousand philosophers, a thousand poets, a thousand historians, a Spencer, a Shandy, an Obediah, a Milton, a Gray, schoolboys, and, in the rear, *monstrum horrendum*, a mare and a long eared colt, 3000 and 7 and more. Ah! Lectum, Lectum, what now will become of thee? You must own your guilt; they will make you conscious of your error; and you know it is hard, very hard, *to kick against the pricks*; you must, indeed you must, as the good old housewife says, melt away as butter before the sun. Sad misconduct, truly, to pretend to oppose so formidable an enemy. No, no, were these philosophers, &c. &c. and &c. alive, Mr. B. B. would be in the greatest danger: They certainly would flog him most unmercifully for so cruelly barbecuing and perverting their sense. Indeed, I believe, the next time he goes into the college bounds, the schoolboys there will make him grin most horribly a ghastly smile.

Ha! ha! ha! Rigdum, Rigdum! What again, confound you, I fear you will make me split my sides. Ha! ha! ha! ha! O Pinkney! I am near expiring! I shall never laugh and grow fat. Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Rigdum, Rigdum, you have got the upper hand of Censor. Down with him, down with him, Rigdum, down with him, but let him rise again, lest we should be deprived of the pleasure of your agreeable company. I declare, Mr. Pinkney, though Rigdum almost kills me by making me laugh as you see I do, if his performances were hebdomidal, I would most chearfully subscribe 12s. 6d. more to your paper. Poor Censor, although he is so confoundedly mauled off, I cannot help looking a little aquint at him; and mark him, pray mark him, Rigdum, how he endeavours to ridicule Lectum Iri; indeed it is not to be wondered at, if Lectum has excited the laughter of any person, that he should meet with a severe chastisement from the sagacious Censor's quill;

"Who, in the fullness of the pedant's pride,"
Dares, "though no genius, though no judge, decide;"
"Holds high the scourge" o'er Rigdum's witty head,
And, at one blow, attempts to strike him dead.

Mr. Kidd's and Lectum's abilities are, says he, equal in every respect. Ay, Mr. Pinkney, they must be so, that's pos. The omnicient Mr. Censor has affirmed it, and, to prove his assertion, has produced a text of scripture point blank in his favour. Yes, Mr. Censor, Lectum has a virulent and malevolent heart too; *Fervens difficile bilis tumet jecur.* He has laughed at Mr. Kidd, and therefore he has incurred thy heavy displeasure; but remember, thou sagacious genius, another precept of the scripture, it is a part of the decalogue, *thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.*

I have passed over, Mr. Pinkney, many things highly worthy of notice, and left unplucked a variety of *dainty flowers* which ought to have been rubbed in Mr. B. B's and Censor's noses; but, in alleviation of this neglect, I have this apology to urge, that was I to say *all* which might be said upon *all*, I should tire the patience of your readers. Believe me, Mr. Pinkney, you nor the public shall ever hear hear again, upon this subject, from yours and their humble servant,

LECTUM IRI VEL LEGENDUM ESSE.

From the mouse, Monday night, 10 o'clock.

*** The author of the piece signed B. B. in our paper of the 13th ult. defires the following alteration to be made: For counterpane, read countenance; for agree, read argue.

MR. PINKNEY,

BE pleased to print the following ANSWER *to an* EPIGRAM *in your last, signed* H. S. *in answer to one written by* S. H. D. A.

FOR LO! HE MADE ANSWER TO HIMSELF.

WE'VE said one bottom woe'd suffice
Our destin'd voyage to make;
Get t'other ready in a trice,
For that you'd undertake.

You'll cross th' Atlantic without fear,
If right you understand;
Advice re-ecchoed in your ear,
"'Tis time to quit the" land.

MR. PINKNEY,

AS the gentlemen of Hanover, from misinformation, and their zeal in support the great American cause, may have been precipitated into acts as pernicious in their consequences as they were intended to be salutary, it is ardently wished they would revise their proceedings, or lay them before a provincial or general congress, and if they are found derogatory to the line of conduct which ought religiously to have been adhered to, that there may me made such concessions and reparation, for damages, as may be perfectly consistent with sound policy and the strictest justice.

This, I think, the public have a right to expect, who, I suppose, will be held responsible for every inadvertency given into by individuals, should they not disapprove of, and endeavour at a redress of such grievances as they may occasion. There never was a time, sir, that required more prudence and circumspection than the present. All would do well to consider this, and govern themselves accordingly. Be assured that I am A TRUE PATRIOT.

BOSTON, *April* 17.

In provincial congress, *Concord*, April 14.

WHEREAS *numbers of persons, from their unhappy situation in the town of Boston, are removing with their effects, it is recom-*

recommended to the good people of this province that they would rest their hopes, and assist such persons with teams for their removal, provisions for their journey, and all other necessaries, upon as easy and cheap terms as they can possibly afford; and that all goods and merchandize be sold in this manner agreeable to the spirit of the continental association.

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

In provincial congress, Concord, April 15.

WHEREAS it has pleased the righteous sovereign of the universe, in just indignation against the sins of a people long blessed with inestimable privileges, civil and religious, to suffer the plots of wicked men on both sides of the atlantic, who for many years have incessantly laboured to sap the foundation of our public liberties, so far to succeed, that we see the New England colonies reduced to the ungrateful alternative of a tame submission to a state of absolute vassalage to the will of a despotic minister, or of preparing themselves speedily to defend, at the hazard of life, the unalienable rights of themselves and posterity, against the avowed hostilities of their parent state, who openly threatens to wrest them from their hands by fire and sword.

In circumstances dark as these it becomes us, as men and christians, to reflect, that whilst every prudent measure should be taken to ward off the impending judgments, or prepare to act a proper part under them when they come, at the same time all confidence must be withheld from the means we use, and reposed only on that God who rules in the armies of Heaven, and without whose blessing the best human counsels are but foolishness, and all created power vanity.

It is the happiness of his church, that when the powers of earth and Hell combine against it, and those who should be nursing fathers become its persecutors, then the throne of grace is of the easiest access, and its appeal thither is graciously invited by the father of mercies, who has assured it, that when its children ask bread he will not give them a stone.

Therefore, in compliance with the laudable practice of the people of God in all ages, with humble regard to the steps of divine providence towards this oppressed, threatned, and endangered people, and especially in obedience to the command of Heaven, that binds us to call on him in the day of trouble,

Resolved, that it be, and hereby is recommended to the good people of this colony, of all denominations, that Thursday the 11th day of May next be set apart as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, that a total abstinence from servile labour and recreation be observed, and all their religious assemblies solemnly convened, to humble themselves before God under the heavy judgments felt and feared, to confess the sins that have deserved them, to implore the forgiveness of all our transgressions, and a spirit of repentance and reformation, and a blessing on the husbandry, manufactures, and other lawful employments of this people, and especially that the union of the American colonies, in defence of their rights (for which hitherto we desire to thank Almighty God) may be preserved and confirmed, that the provincial, and especially, the continental congresses, may be directed to such measures as God will countenance, that the people of Great Britain, and their rulers, may have their eyes opened, to discern the things that shall make for the peace of the nation, and all its connections, and that all America may soon behold a gracious interposition of Heaven, for the redress of her many grievances, the restoration of all her invaded liberties, and their security to the latest generations.

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 8.

IN consequence of the late alarming accounts from England, a meeting was held here on Tuesday last, and two gentlemen of very respectable characters were appointed to wait on the provincial congress at Concord, for which place they immediately set out.

Monday last there was a general muster of the militia throughout this colony, when about 2000 *well disciplined men were under arms in the county of Providence only, besides a good troop of horse. Eight companies of the first battalion met here, and made an excellent appearance, performing the various firings, &c. with a precision seldom exceeded by any regular troops.*

NEWPORT, *April* 17.

IN our last paper, for want of room, we were obliged to omit a particular account of the first appearance of the Newport light infantry. At 10 o'clock they marched, dressed in a complete uniform, and formed the battalion fronting the dwellinghouse of Henry Marchant, esquire, who presently appeared at the door, with a suit of colours in his hands, and presented them to the company. Colonel Chaplain received them, and delivered them into the hands of the ensign. The colours being displayed in front of the company, Mr. Marchant delivered the following address to the company, which, though suddenly made, we are allowed to give the public.

Gentlemen of the Newport light infantry,

FROM a sincere desire of promoting and encouraging the military spirit diffusing itself through this town, colony, and America, I here present you the colours to be borne by your ensign; and I shall esteem myself highly honoured by your acceptance of them.

I have endeavoured to throw such figures and devices into them as may lead you to an attention to the great objects which ought to possess the mind of every American soldier, every friend to his country.

By the female figure, you have AMERICA, your native country, presented to your view, which will justly demand your protection when in danger. By the CAP OF LIBERTY, upon the staff, which she holds in her left hand, and points at with her right, you will be led to contemplate the importance of liberty, civil and religious, to man; an existence without liberty cannot be wished for; every other possession, nay, our country itself, would lose every enchantment, deprived of her all enlivening principle; therefore adopt the motto PATRIA CARA CARIOR LIBERTAS.

The BROKEN CHAINS and SWORD, under her feet, may intimate to you that the principles of true liberty, diffused through America, will ever prevail over violence and oppression.

Carrying those principles into practice, the ANCHOR, the arms of our colony, placed over America, will lead you to a well grounded HOPE, that, by aiding thereto unanimity, wisdom, firmness, and virtue, we shall succeed in the righteous struggle, and secure to ourselves and posterity, the invaluable rights, liberties, privileges, and happy constitution, which the God of nature hath transmitted to us, through our pious and venerable ancestors.

Adopt, with christian sincerity, the motto placed above the anchor, IN GOD WE HOPE; act worthily your part for God and your country, and you have the God of your fathers with you, and who then can be against you?

Let loyalty to your king, a love to your country and its laws, a zeal for liberty, and a full faith and confidence in Heaven, actuate you through life; so will you gain the love, veneration, and esteem, of your country, and the world of mankind for your admirers.

Permit me to say I cannot but feel myself concerned and interested in every part of your duty, that it may be discharged to the public acceptance, and thereby to your own honour and approbation. To this great end nothing can more contribute than an entire confidence in, and high respect for, the officers of your company; and I am sure those gentlemen, elected by yourselves, cannot fail of affording every proof of the wisdom of your choice, since they will meet, in return, with every satisfaction that a generous officer can wish, from a company of gentlemen delighting in military order, and filled with the noble sentiments of liberty, honour, and friendship.

A volley was thereupon discharged, and the company marched up on the hill, and went through the manual exercise, and many manœuvres, to very great acceptance. At 1 o'clock they retired to a public house, where a genteel entertainment was provided by the company; and after dinner the following toasts were drank: The king. The queen, and royal family. The governor and company of the colony of Rhode Island. The grand American congress. The friends of liberty throughout the world. Confusion to the enemies of liberty, Britain, and America. A continuation of union, firmness, and wisdom, throughout the colonies, and a re-union with Great Britain upon safe and honourable terms. May a pillar be erected by Americans to perpetuate the memory of the suffering, yet triumphant, sons and daughters of Boston, and the noble and arduous struggle made throughout the province of the Massachusetts Bay, while under the more immediate hand of oppression. May a military ardour, compatible with freedom and liberty, prevail throughout America. May we ever attend to this distinction, that our arms are to aid, not destroy, the laws and constitution of our country. The militia and independent companies throughout the colony of Rhode Island. The gentlemen of the Newport artillery. HENRY MARCHANT, esquire, who generously presented the Newport light infantry with their colours. The Newport light infantry. AMERICA. May the love of our country animate us, that, by the assistance of Heaven, wherein is all our hope, we may put down the enemies to our happy constitution, break in pieces the chains forged by tyranny, restore the laws, and set liberty on the throne; newly decorated, and gloriously adorned, that our kings shall fall in love with her, confess her beauty, and submit to her universal dominion.

After which the company marched, in very regular order, through the principal streets of the town, performing many manœuvres in their march, and upon the public parade, fronting the courthouse, went through the firings to universal approbation.

Last Monday a number of minute men, well equipped, collected together from several towns in the county of Bristol, and went in pursuit of colonel Gilbert's banditti, at Freetown, who had received the arms lately sent to that place from the Rose man of war in this harbour; about 35 of whom were caught and carried to Taunton gaol. Among these traitors were several negroes, who had been armed by colonel Gilbert; said Gilbert having escaped on board the Rose man of war about 16 hours before his men were apprehended. We are told a thousand dollars were offered for apprehending the said Gilbert.

Last Tuesday the militia of Tiverton and Little Compton, to the number of 400, very able bodied men, mustered and went through the manual exercise with a dexterity nearly equal to any of the independent companies, or even the regulars; they were reviewed by colonel Dunham, lutenant colonel Dayton, and major Forrester, and made a very military appearance.

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY a letter from New York, dated April 27, *well authenticated*, we have advice that a large number of men had embodied, and that they were making the utmost preparations for their security; that they had taken possession of the customhouse, and resolved to shut up their port entirely, unless for inward bound and whaling vessels, &c. that they had the greatest reason to believe an express had been sent off to the general, requesting a number of troops, and therefore desired the utmost and most efficacious assistance from their friends. It is said they are hourly gaining further intelligence of the dark designs of their *internal* and external enemies: They expect the best effects from their measures, provided all the colonies will adopt the same.

From another authentic letter, dated at Philadelphia, April 29, we learn that they had resolved in that city to stop all trade to those colonies which had not acceded to the resolutions of the general congress; amongst which Newfoundland and its dependencies are included.

We have it from undoubted authority that all vessels loaded with provisions, &c. for Boston, and the adjacient provinces, are seized by order of the general.

ANNAPOLIS, in *Maryland, May* 1.

IN PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Resolved unanimously, that all exportations from this province to Quebec, Nova Scotia, Georgia, and Newfoundland, or any part of the fishing coasts or fishing islands, and to the town of Boston, ought immediately to be suspended, until the continental congress shall give further directions therein.

The freeholders of those counties and corporations who may not yet have chosen deputies to represent them in a general convention are desired to do it without loss of time, as it is judged necessary, by some respectable gentlemen, that all the deputies should be prepared to meet on the shortest notice. It is the wish and desire of the worthy delegates from this colony, who are now attending the general congress, that others may be chosen to supply their places during their necessary absence.

At a meeting of the VOLUNTEER COMPANY of the city of *Williamsburg*, on the 10th day of May, 1775, the following address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published.

JOHN BROWN, clerk.

To the gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and VOLUNTEERS who so generously offered their assistance to the CITY of WILLIAMSBURG *on a late alarming occasion.*

GENTLEMEN,

A QUICK sensibility to insults offered our country, and a determined resolution to risk every thing in support of its honour and interest, are ruling motives in the breast of every patriot. To these we ascribe your late movement towards the metropolis; where certain incidents, sufficiently alarming at this juncture, had attracted the attention of all our worthy countrymen. We are happy in being able to convince you that there is at present no necessity for their vigorous interposition; but the zealous alacrity with which you proffered your assistance, as it shews a sincere devotion to the public good, must be highly pleasing to your fellow countrymen, and demands our warmest thanks, and acknowledgements.

AT a committee appointed and held for Hanover county, at the courthouse, on Tuesday the 9th of May, 1775. Present, John Syme, Samuel Overton, William Craighead, Meriwether Skelton, Richard Morris, Benjamin Anderson, John Pendleton, John Robinson, Nelson Berkley, and George Dabney, junior.

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the committee held at Newcastle the 2d instant, setting forth, that they, being fully informed of the violent hostilities committed by the king's troops in America, and of the dangers arising to the colony by the loss of the public powder, and of the conduct of the governor, which threatens altogether calamities of the greatest magnitude, and most fatal consequences to this colony, and therefore recommending reprisals to be made upon the king's property sufficient to replace the gunpowder taken out of the magazine, it appears to this committee, that the volunteers who marched from Newcastle, to obtain satisfaction for the public powder, by reprisal, or otherwise, proceeded on that business as follows, to wit; that an officer with 16 men was detached to seize the king's receiver general, with orders to detain him; and this, it was supposed, might be done without impeding the progress of the main body. The said receiver general not being apprehended, owing to his absence from home, the said detachment, according to orders, proceeded to join the main body on its march to Williamsburg; and the junction happened the 3d instant, at Duncastle's ordinary, about sun-set. A little after sun-rise next morning, the commanding officer being assured that proper satisfaction in money, should be instantly made, the volunteers halted, and the proposal being considered by them, was judged satisfactory as to that point; and the following receipt was given, to wit: Duncastle's ordinary, New Kent, May 4, 1775. Received from the honourable Richard Corbin, esquire, his majesty's receiver general, 330*l.* as a compensation for the gunpowder lately taken out of the public magazine by the governor's order; which money I promise to convey to the Virginia delegates at the general congress, to be, under their direction, laid out in gunpowder for the colony's use, and to be stored as they shall direct, until the next colony convention, or general assembly, unless it shall be necessary, in the mean time, to use the same in the defence of this colony. It is agreed, that in case the next convention shall determine that any part of the said money ought to be returned to his majesty's said receiver general, that the same shall be done accordingly.

PATRICK HENRY, junior.

A true copy.

Test Samuel Meredith, Parke Goodall.

It was then considered, that as a general congress would meet in a few days, and probably a colony convention would shortly assemble, and that the reprisal now made would amply replace the powder, with the charges of transportation, the commanding officer wrote the following letter, and sent it by express.

May 4, 1775.

SIR,

THE affair of the powder is now settled, so as to produce satisfaction to me, and I earnestly wish to the colony in general. The people here have it in charge from Hanover committee to tender their service to you, as a public officer, for the purpose of asserting the public treasury to any place in this colony where the money would be judged more safe than in the city of Williamsburg. The reprisal now made by the Hanover volunteers, though accomplished in a manner least liable to the imputation of violent extremity, may possibly be the cause of future injury to the treasury. If therefore you apprehend the least danger, a sufficient guard is at your service. I beg the return of the bearer may be instant, because the men wish to know their destination. With great regard, I am, sir, your most humble servant,

PATRICK HENRY, junior.

Test, Samuel Meredith, Garland Anderson.

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *treasurer.*

To which an answer was received from the said Mr. Nicholas, importing, that he had no apprehensions of the necessity or propriety of the proffered service. For which reasons, and understanding, moreover, from others, that the private citizens of Williamsburg were in a great measure quieted from their late apprehension for their persons and property, the volunteers judged it best to return home, and did so accordingly, in order to wait the further directions of the general congress, or colony convention. It appears also to this committee, that before, and on the march, strict orders were repeatedly given to the volunteers to avoid all violence, injury, and insult, towards the persons and property of every private individual; and that in executing the plan of reprisal on the persons of the king's servants, and his property, bloodshed should be avoided, if possible; and that there is the strongest reason to believe that the foregoing orders, respecting private persons, and property, were strictly observed.

Resolved, that this committee do approve of the proceedings of the officers and soldiers of the volunteer company, and do return them their most sincere thanks for their services on the late expedition; and also, that the thanks of this committee be given to the many volunteers of the different counties who joined, and were marching, and ready, to co-operate with the volunteer company of this county.

Ordered, that the clerk do transmit a copy of these proceedings to the printers, and desire that they will be pleased to publish the same in the gazettes as soon as possible. By order of the committee,

BARTLETT ANDERSON, clerk.

FRIDAY morning, 6 o'clock. We this moment received, by a sloop arrived in James river, Philadelphia papers as late as the 3d of this instant, which almost entirely confirm the accounts we gave in our last respecting the manœuvres in New England. We shall therefore only insert a few paragraphs, which we imagine may afford some satisfaction to our readers.

HARTFORD, *April* 26.

YESTERDAY captain Anthony arrived here in a short passage from Rhode Island, by whom we learn that general Haldiman and earl Piercy are not among the number of the British troops slain on the 17th of April, and that general Gage had opened a communication between the town of Boston and the country. We learn likewise that he had dispatched a frigate to England a few hours after the defeat of his troops. The number of British troops lost in the engagement is said to amount to near 500, among whom are several officers of distinction. The British officers and soldiers have done ample justice to the bravery and conduct of the Massachusetts militia. They say that no troops ever behaved with more resolution. A soldier who had been in the action, being congratulated by a fellow soldier on his safe return to Boston, declared, that the militia had fought like bears, and that he would as soon attempt to storm Hell as to fight against them a second time. We are likewise further informed that the two brigades, consisting of 1800 men, commanded by earl Piercy, were attacked and routed by only 500 of the militia.

This day (Friday) were executed, pursuant to their sentence, John Watkins, William Pitman, William Gray, and John Wood.

His EXCELLENCY *the* RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN EARL *of* DUNMORE *has issued his* PROCLAMATION *for a meeting of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *on Thursday the* 18 *of June next.*

At a VESTRY *held for* NORTHFARNHAM *parish the* 21*st day of* April, 1775, *present, John Smith, John Tarpley, Nicholas Flood, William Peachey, Le Roy Peachey, Le Roy Griffin, William Smith, Charles M'Carty, Hudson Muse, William Coffin, gentlemen.*

WHEREAS a report hath been industriously but falsely circulated, through this colony, by some artful and designing people, to serve their selfish purposes, that the cure of this parish, at present vacant, by the death of the late incumbent Mr. *Mackay*, is not to be filled up by any other person than by Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay*, the son of the late incumbent; in order therefore to undeceive the people who may have given credit to such false reports, the vestry of the said parish having this day met, do desire that the churchwardens cause to be immediately published in the churchyard and in the *Virginia* gazettes, as soon as may be convenient, an advertisement to contradict the said report, and to give public notice that the cure of the said parish is still vacant, and that the vestry of the said parish would not be so wanting to their duty, nor so unmindful of their charge, as to keep the parish vacant for such a number of years, as must necessarily pass over before the said Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay* will be of a proper age to receive ordination to qualify himself to discharge the office of a clergyman.

LE ROY PEACHEY,
HUDSON MUSE, } churchwardens.

THE treasurer, trustees, and subscribers, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, collected last *Sunday*, from the two audiences, £. 10 5 3, for which they beg leave to return their thanks to the generous contributors. On the day following they ordered £. 12 to be distributed among five widows and the orphans of six clergymen, and appointed officers for the ensuing year, namely, the reverend Messieurs *John Camm*, treasurer, *Adam Smyth*, *Thomas Field*, *William Harrison*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, and *Samuel King*, trustees, *Thomas Davis*, junior, morning, and *Samuel Shield*, evening preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

(1)

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, or otherwise on the place, on Saturday the* 17*th of June next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherst* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a shad fishery, also a quarry of limestone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houses thereon. Also for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Island*, and adjoining the land at *Woodson's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 hands. The said tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both these tracts are beautiful situations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no person will venture to purchase either of the above tracts without first viewing it; therefore it is needless to say any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of sale, and bond, with good security, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or soldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Christmas next.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horse DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his strength and beauty of form, being, in *every* respect, worthy of his high descent, which is from the best stock in *England*, as may be seen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and signed by sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was esteemed the swiftest horse in *England*, *Eclipse* excepted. He is remarkable sure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be seen, and the terms of sale made known to any person, by applying to the steward at *Stratford*, the seat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, esquire, in *Westmoreland* county.

LOST by the subscribers, living in *Augusta*, the 14th of *April*, between *John Baggett's* and the *Fall Hill*, in *Fredericksburg*, a BOOK, with a large quantity of bonds and receipts in it, a bond upon *Henry Quarles*, of *King William*, for 15l. a bond on *Holt Richeson*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Benjamin Elliot*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Thomas Tignor*, for 5l. a bond upon *William Tignor*, of *King and Queen*, for 5l. a bond upon *James Heckley*, of *Spotsylvania*, for 10l. a bond upon *Martain Welch*, for 9l. a bond on *Mary Sikeon*, of *Spotsylvania*, for 16l. a bond on *Philip Lipscomb*, of *Spotsylvania*, for 15l. and a bond upon *John Glassock*, of *Frederick*, for 26l. We do hereby forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of the said bonds; also from paying any monies due to us to any others, without assured by us, as there are several bonds that we cannot recollect at this time.

ROBERT CREVENS,
WILLIAM MUNE.

3*

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE subscribers having this day entered into partnership, beg leave to acquaint the public in general, and their friends and neighbours in particular, that they intend practising PHYSIC and SURGERY to their fullest extent, and that they intend also, as soon as the situation of the times will admit, to keep full and compleat assortments of drugs and medicines, which they will endeavour to procure of the very best in quality, and will take care to have them fresh, by making several importations in the year. It is proposed that *John M. Galt* shall pay his particular attention to surgery, to whom our friends are desired to apply on all such occasions, but will be advised and assisted by *W. Hunter* in all difficult cases. They both desire to make their most grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the many favours and civilities they have received, and hope by this union they will be enabled to carry on their business to the entire satisfaction of their friends, as on their part the strictest assiduity and attention shall be observed.

3 PASTEUR AND GALT.

HENRICO county, *March* 13, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Saturday* the 14th of *January* last, PETER, a *Virginia* born negro man, about 33 years of age, of a middle size, well made, and very active; his clothing are such as common labouring negroes generally wear, but very probably he may have changed his dress, as he had many other cloaths, which were conveyed some time before he ran away to a plantation belonging to the estate of *Bowler Cocke*, deceased, near *Cumberland* courthouse, by a negro woman that he has had some years as a wife. I expect that he is either harboured in that neighbourhood or in the *Northern-necks* in *Lancaster* or *Northumberland*, where he formerly lived. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and delivers him to me, shall receive a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what is allowed by law. I would advise that whoever takes him up may secure him well, otherwise he will endeavour to make his escape, as he is a very artful, cunning fellow. It is supposed that he may have procured himself a pass, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I do forewarn all persons from harbouring of him, or carrying him out of this colony at their peril.

4 JOHN HALES.

AMERICA,

NEAR fifteen hands and a half high, stands this season at the subscriber's, in *Brunswick*, near *Hix's Ford*, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, or fifty shillings if paid by the 20th day of *October*, or will insure at five pounds; the owner to pay the money if he parts with his mare. This horse was formerly called *Gift*, and bred by the honourable *Ralph Wormeley*, esquire, and was got by *Fearnought*, his dam by *Jolly Roger*, his grand dam by *Dabitzy*, upon *Mary Grey*, an imported mare, remarkable for her speed. I have good pastures, but will not be answerable for mares that may get away. Corn I will dispose of at ten shillings a barrel to those who may chuse to have their mares fed.

5 AUGUSTINE WILLIS.

ROBERDEAU AND JACKSON

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR NEW DISTILLERY, IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RIVER POTOWMACK, IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage to be equal in quality, strength, agreeableness of smell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their custom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodness of their RUM, the moderate profit they design to sell at, as their constant endeavour to give general satisfaction.

*** They propose to sell for cash only, or country produce, delivered at the DISTILLERY.

The SUBSCRIBER has for SALE
A FEW CHOICE
INDENTED SERVANTS.
THOMAS SMITH.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to us are desired to settle their accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moseley*, who is appointed to the management of the concern since the death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, and as many accounts have long been standing, we expect speedy settlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, and company.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Henry Daniel, *deceased, will be* SOLD, *on Monday the 23d inst.* (May) *being* Middlesex *court day, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,*

ALL his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept public house, and is very conveniently situated for that purpose, being next house to the customhouse, and opposite the courthouse. At the same time will be sold all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, most of it new and good, a quantity of BACON, two HORSES, and a SINGLE CHAIR. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty shillings, on giving bond and security. Long credit will be given for the lots and houses. Any person inclinable to purchase them before the day of sale may apply to

3 GEORGE DANIEL,
ROBERT DANIEL, } executors.

*** A quantity of WINE, RUM, and BEER, will be sold at the same time, and credit given till the 1st day of *November* next, on giving bond and security, as aforesaid. All persons having demands against the estate are desired to make them known before the day of sale; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, *and other* OFFICERS, *within the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA.

FAIRFAX county, to wit.

WHEREAS *James Thompson*, alias *Dixon*, did, on the 3d of *April*, make oath before me, *Isaac Zane*, gentleman, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the said county, that he received a certain piece of coin, commonly called a doublon, of base metal, from *John Cunningham*; and whereas there is good reason to suspect that the said *John Cunningham* treasonably made and passed the same, and has since fled, and is not yet apprehended; therefore I command you, in his majesty's name, that you and every of you, in your several and respective precincts, search diligently for the said *John Cunningham*, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horsemen as footmen, and if you shall find the said *John Cunningham*, that then you shall immediately apprehend and bring him before some justice of the peace of the county where he shall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and seal, this 4th day of *April*, 1775. ISAAC ZANE.

*** The above named *John Cunningham* is about 23 years of age, born in *Ireland*, and is a blacksmith by trade. He is well made, and had on, when he went away, a red spotted swan skin waistcoat, old brown coat and breeches, old hat, stockings, and shoes, and generally resided on or near the *South West Marsh*, in the county aforesaid. 3

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *Joseph Carver*, of *Louisa* county, for the sum of 9l. 10s. in consequence of his verbal promise of letting me have 25 acres of land; but on application to the surveyor, I was informed that there were only 19¾; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to comply with it.

3 JOHN WADE.

THE NOTED HORSE

PARTNER,

LATELY the property of colonel *Thomas Mann Randolph*, in high perfection, stands at my house, on *Rowanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 26 miles from *Petersburg*, to cover mares at a guinea the leap, or five pounds the season, to be discharged by the payment of three guineas, on or before the first day of *October* next. Entertainment for gentlemens servants, and good pasturage gratis. I shall take the utmost care of mares, but will not be answerable for any which may get away.

3 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Amherst* county, about the latter end of *February* last, a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROBIN, about 45 years of age, is nearly 6 feet high, well made, of a yellowish complexion, a thin visage, several of his fore teeth are out, and is somewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to colonel *Warner Lewis*, of *Gloucester* county, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* town, and made his escape from the person who was bringing him home, near *Goochland* courthouse. All masters of ships, and other persons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the colony. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, besides what the law allows, to any person that will deliver the said slave to me, or secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again.

3 W. CABELL.

STRAYED, or stolen, from *Smithfield*, about the middle of last *January*, a small black mare, not branded, has a very small star in her forehead, and is supposed to be with foal. Whoever will deliver her to the subscriber, in *Smithfield*, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows.

3 GEORGE HALL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, at night, two servant men, viz. THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Bristol*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, slender made. He has light grey or bluish coloured eyes, a little pock marked, and freckled, with sandy coloured hair, cut short; his voice is coarse, and somewhat draulling. He took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, a light coloured cloth waistcoat, old leather breeches, check and osnabrig shirts, a pair of new milled yarn stockings, a pair of old ribbed ditto, new osnabrig trowsers, and a felt hat, not much the worse for wear. WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brickmaker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and roundish face. He had an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waistcoat and breeches (same as *Spears's*) osnabrig trowsers, and check and osnabrig shirts. They went off in a small yaul, with turpentine sides and bottom, the inside painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving of them; and the above reward is offered to any person who will deliver them at my dwellinghouse, in this county, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, from

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775. 2

DUMFRIES, *April* 6, 1775.

TEN POUNDS RWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Dumfries*, two convict servant men, just imported from *London* in the *Justitia*, captain *Kidd*, lying at *Leadstown*: WILLIAM PEARCE, a stout, likely fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with red hair; he has a fair complexion, tolerably well dressed, and is about 25 years of age. RALPH EMANUEL, about 6 feet high, strong made, and likely; he has darkish coloured hair, is well dressed, has a chocolate coloured surtout coat, with a red cape, a small hat, bound round with ferret, and a black band round the crown; he is about 22 years of age. They left the company in which they were travelling, a few miles above *Leadstown*, and will certainly endeavour to pass for sailors. To those used to the smell of servants just from a ship they will be easily discovered, unless they have procured new cloaths. I will give SIX POUNDS for securing, or TEN POUNDS for bringing, both home, and half for each. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.

*** All masters of ships are forbid harbouring them at their peril

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 400 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase. tf CARTER BRAXTON.

INDIAN FIELDS, *April* 11, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE BRICKHOUSE, and its APPURTENANCES, near the capitol, in *Williamsburg*, belonging to the daughters of the late *John Palmer*. For terms apply to me, in *Charles City*.

4 JOHN TYLER.

To be sold, at public sale, on Monday *the* 22d *of* May, *being* Fredericksburg *fair*,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, being part of the public square in the center of the town, adjoining that whereon the marketehouse is built. Each lot will contain 59 feet front on the main street, and extend 232 feet back. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

3* WILLIAM DAINGERFIELD,
MICHAEL ROBINSON, } churchwardens.

RUN away in *March* last a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, shews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much scarred on the back; his dress I cannot describe. He stole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with some waggoner, and agree to be sold in some of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and pass for a free man. Whoever will take up the said fellow in either of these places shall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All masters of vessels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board.---BRUNSWICK.

MANCHESTER, *April* 2, 1775.

LOST, on my way up the country, I believe between Mrs. *Sowell's* ordinary and Mr. *Macgruder's*, on *Monday* the 27th of *March*, a large POCKET BOOK, about half worn, of a reddish colour, with the following bills of paper currency: A bill of three pounds, and a bill of forty shillings, both of the old emission, and one twenty shilling bill of the late emission, with a large bundle of papers. My name is wrote on the inside of the book. Whoever may find the same, and deliver it, with the contents, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, with many obligations, from their humble servant, FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Henrico* county a negro man named AARON, who says he belongs to Mr. *Thomas Brunt*, of *Lancaster* county, and was hired to Mrs. *Parmer*, or *Palmer*, of the same county. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has on an osnabrig shirt, a white negro cotton jacket and breeches, and a coarse country made hat; he has also another hat, which is not finished. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3§ THE GAOLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the estate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceased, I desire all those indebted, whose conveniency it may not suit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be so obliging as to send the money by some merchant, or other person, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt shall be returned by the same hand to them, by their humble servant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the first to her death, is thirteen shillings and six pence.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Payn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuyler* and *Sears* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *Isaac Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bradford* of *Quebec*, *Mordecai Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.